

# Newport



# Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1851.

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Volume XC.

## Poetry.

### Faith.

FROM TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM.  
Strong Son of God, immortal Love,  
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,  
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,  
Believing where we cannot prove;

These are the orbs of light and shade;  
Those madest Life in man and brute;  
Those madest Death; and lo! thy foot  
Is on the skull which thou hast made.

Thou wert not leave us in the dust:  
The maddest man, he knows not why;  
He thinks he was not made to die;  
And thou hast made him; thou art just.

Thou seemest human and divine,  
The highest, holiest manhood, thou;  
Our wills are ours, we know not how;  
Our wills are ours, to make them thine.

Our little systems have their day;  
They may their day and cease to be;  
They are but broken lights of thee,  
All thou, O Lord, art more than they.

We have but faith; we cannot know;  
For knowledge is of things we see;  
And yet we trust it comes from thee,  
A beam in darkness: let it grow.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,  
But more of reverence in us dwell;  
The mind and soul, according well,  
May make one music as before.

But vaster. We are fools and slight;  
We mock these when we do not fear;  
But help thy foolish ones to bear;  
Help thy vain world to bear thy light.

Forgive what seem'd my sin in me;  
What seem'd my worth since I began,  
For merit lives from man to man,  
And not from man, O Lord, to thee.

Forgive my grief for one removed,  
The creature whom I found so fair,  
I trust he lives in thee, and there  
I find his brother to be loved.

Forgive these wild and wandering cries,  
Confusions of a wasted youth;  
Forgive them where they fall in truth,  
And in the wisdom make me wise.

## Absolute Justice.

MANAGEMENT OF A COW WITH HER FIRST  
ALF.—There is so much common sense—  
much true philosophy in the following,  
as we feel it to be our duty to command  
warmly to favor:—

"Mr. Russell Woodward, in the Mem-  
ber of the New-York Board of Agricul-  
ture says: 'I have found that young cows,  
at year they give milk, may be made,  
a careful milking and good keeping, to  
yield almost any length of time re-  
quire. But if they are left to dry up early  
in fall, they will be sure to dry up of  
their each succeeding year, if they  
have alp near the same season of the  
year; nothing but extraordinary keep-  
ing will get it, and that but for a short  
time. I had them dried up of their  
milk in August, and could not by any  
means make them give milk much beyond  
that in any succeeding year.'

I have two cows now, that were milked  
last year they had calves, till near the  
of their calving again, and have con-  
tinued to give milk as late as ever since, if  
till milk them."

I have seen the efficacy of the above  
verified.—Editor American Farmer.

SWING is best done in the morning,  
the best policy is to make short fore-  
s. It is better to call off all hands from  
eythes to the forks by ten o'clock than  
in the risk of cutting more than can be  
red in heaps before night. If there is  
ime to spare in the afternoon the  
es may be used again.

rees infested with worms ought to be  
hed in July. The borer that destroys  
apple trees and the quince stocks is to  
uted in July.

## EDDIPPS.

TO PREVENT FIRE IRONS FROM RUSTING  
you are going to put your fire irons  
for the summer, have ready some  
mutton suet melted; and while hot,  
sear all over the irons. Next dredge  
or sprinkle them well with unslacked lime,  
powdered and tied up in thin muslin  
rag. Then wrap them tightly all over in  
thick brown paper, so as entirely to ex-  
clude the air, securing the paper with twine.  
Keep them in a dry place; and previous to  
again taking them into use, wipe them  
clean, first with old flannel and then with  
soft rags.

THE FAMOUS ST. CHARLES INDIAN  
BREAD.—Receipt for making the celebra-  
ted St. Charles Indian Bread as prepared  
at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:—

Beat two eggs very light, mix alternately  
with them one pint of sour milk or butter-  
milk and one pint of fine Indian meal, melt  
one table-spoonful of butter and add to the  
mixture, dissolve one table-spoonful of  
soda or saleratus &c., in a small portion  
of the milk and add to the mixture the last  
ing, beat very hard and bake in a pan in  
quick oven.

TO POLISH DINING TABLES.—Take cold  
brown linseed oil, and rub it on for a long  
time with a soft cloth. This is the  
best way to prevent dining-tables from  
being marked by the hot dishes.

## SELECTED TALES.

### THE MISER'S DEATH-BED.

BY AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

The physician sees many strange death-bed scenes. Woe may render him, to a certain extent, callous to those sights which would appal the stoutest heart; but still, in the course of a long practice, even he must encounter some death-bed scenes, the recollection of which will cling to him like a nightmare, and which he may be years in shaking from his imagination.—Such a one was that which I am about to describe to my readers.

For ten or twelve years a bent and miserable old man had been in the habit of clinging each morning to my area rails, to beg of my servants broken victuals. His appearance was so haggard, and his tone and manner bespoke such a depth of misery, that I gave orders never to refuse him anything that came from the table; so that at last, he grew into a regular pensioner upon us, and we used to expect him regularly every morning as our own breakfast.

The name of the old mendicant we never knew, nor where he resided. In fact, he seldom spoke a word to my servants; but he would come, in the heat of summer, when the warm genial sunshine lit even the worn flag-stones into beauty, and cling to the iron rails, looking the only miserable, or at least the most miserable object in creation. In the depths of winter, too, when the bleak northeast wind blew fiercely and the blinding snow drifted through the air, he would come, and still clinging to the rails, while his rags fluttered around him, wait for his daily dole.

This had gone so long, that one morning, when he did not come, I felt quite uneasy, and there was a general inquiry as to whether any one had seen the old man.—The next morning passed away, and still he came not. I began to think that he must be ill or dead, and, after wondering that he was suffering from want of nourishing diet, and I said—

"You must spend that guinea to-day in some wine and arrow-root."

"Guinea!" he cried, "what guinea? I have no gold. Do you want to rob me; but mind one thing—"

"What is that?"

"I—I am not dying. Mind that—I am not dying. No, no—not dying!"

"You will, though," said I, "if you do not take some nourishing drinks."

He fixed his ghastly eyes upon my face as he muttered—

"Do you think half a pint of porter is really necessary for me?"

I laughed and said, "a bottle of good port wine, you mean."

"Wine!" he cried, "Good God! and I am so wretchedly poor—so miserably poor!"

"Do you know," said I, "I begin to suspect,—

"What—what?" he cried.

"That you are not so poor as you affect to be. Have you not some secret hoard, now, that, freely used, would make the remainder of your days comfortable?"

The girl departed, and about half-past eleven I found myself sufficiently disengaged to call upon my new patient in—Street, Soho. The house was miserable and dirty in the extreme, and, upon asking for Mr. Temple, a slip shod, grinning woman screamed up the kitchen stairs—

"It's the three pair back?"

"The what?" I said.

"The three back pair to be sure," replied the woman, just showing her head on a level with the passage.

"Can't you show me his room?" said I.

"Who are you, I wonder?" screamed a woman. "Hoity-toity, old moneymouth! Show you up, indeed! Perhaps you'd like a candle, too?"

Positively declining the candle, I ascended the staircase, surmising that the three back must be up three flight of stairs, and a back room somewhere.

When I arrived at the landing-place at the topmost story of the house, I heard a low moaning proceeding from a room to my left, and pushing open a low, black door, entered one of the most miserable rooms that I had ever seen.

Furniture it had none. A cracked wa-  
ter-jug lay upon the floor, and by its side  
an earthenware saucer, such as are used  
for garden pots. In one corner lay, what  
at first appeared to be a mass of old rags,  
but the rags that proceeded from amongst  
the milk and add to the mixture the last  
ing, beat very hard and bake in a pan in  
quick oven.

"Calm yourself," I said, though my own  
voice was broken with emotion; "there  
may be still time to repair in some measure  
the past. Confide all to me, and I promise  
before Heaven, to do what I can, in further-  
ance of, I hope, your newly awakened kind  
feelings."

"God bless and prosper you," he said faintly. "I will tell all—all."

I saw that it was not so, for an awful  
change had come across his face, and there  
was a peculiar gaze about his eyes, that  
told me he was dying. Impressed as I was  
with the conviction that he had money se-  
creted somewhere, which might be of the  
utmost service to some one claiming kin-  
dred with him, I did not hesitate to tell  
him his real condition.

"Has he come? has he come?" cried a  
thin voice as if struggling with pain.

"Did you send for me?" said I.

"Thee, murderer, help," suddenly cried  
the same voice, and from among the mass  
of rags with a long skinny arm protruded,  
grasping a pistol.

I oval was little alarmed, and said han-  
tily, "I'm Mr. ——."

"You have not come to rob me, then!"

"Rob you? Certainly not."

"But—but—you know if you had, I have  
nothing. Mind, nothing—nothing!"

"Is your name Temple?" I said.

"Ha!" he screamed; "how do you  
know that? No, no, I am a beggar!"

"A Mr. Temple sent for me."

"Stay, stay! Fasten the door; place  
the jug against it. We—shall be rob-  
bed else. Not that I have anything to  
lose. No, no: I am miserably poor—  
wretchedly poor."

"Then you should apply for assistance,"  
said I, "where you have a right to demand  
it. If I were to give you a prescription,  
you could not get it made up for nothing,  
you know."

"No, no," he replied. "I—I know.—  
Look at me—look, doctor, look."

He raised himself on his arm, and in  
the thin and horribly emaciated face of my  
strange patient, I recognized the old beg-  
gar who used to cling to my area rails.

"I do recollect you," I said.

"You do now?"

"And your name is Temple, is it not?"

"Temple!" he screamed; who says my  
name is Temple?"

"Your own messenger."

"Then—then—I must have raved."

"What complaint have you?" said I.

"I—I am not ill. I—I am not ill."

"Good God! I—I am not ill."

"Hush!" he cried, hear all—hear all.

Her young husband—he, too, they said,

had kissed his child, and sought a grave in  
the river, and I had saved my gold!"

Slowly he drew his hand from under his  
rags, and letting an old tarnished guinea  
drop from his clenched fist, he said, with a  
deep sigh—

"There—there's your fee."

"I do not require it of you," said I.

"You—you are sure?"

"Quite sure!"

"Then, I—I—then I will keep it. Don't  
tell any body you saw it, or I shall be rob-  
bed!"

He clenched the coin again, and withdrew  
his ghastly attenuated hand and arm.

I could see by his whole appearance that  
he was suffering from want of nourishing  
diet, and I said—

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some wine and arrow-root."

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at first appeared to be a mass of old rags,  
but the rags that proceeded from amongst  
the milk and add to the mixture the last  
ing, beat very hard and bake in a pan in  
quick oven.

"O! that's the ticket, is it? He's a  
going all for to assault the bucket, at last,  
is he? There'll be another spicy nut for  
Old Nick—crickey!"

Having delivered himself of this elegant  
opinion, the man withdrew his head, and  
shut the door. When I turned again to  
the old man, he lay in a swoon on his old  
miserable bed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

**Human Sacrifices among Various Nations.**—The custom of sacrifices has existed at almost every nation since its establishment as a divine institution. But as the knowledge of the true God became supplanted by dreams of deities, the personifications of human vices, the sacrifices of brute animals, as ordained by Divine Wisdom, were either forgotten, or considered insufficient to gain the favor or appease the wrath of the new deities, and man was made the more acceptable victim. In times of public calamity the princes of Phoenicia offered up their dearest offspring to the avenging deities. The Ethiopians sacrificed boys to the sun and girls to the moon. The Sestians performed their rites in gloomy groves, the oak-trees of which were sprinkled with the blood of every hundredth prisoner. Red-haired men were sacrificed at the tomb of Osiris by the Egyptians; and they were accustomed, it is said, to throw a young and beautiful virgin into the Nile. Human victims were immolated in Persia by the sword, or by burying alive. In the heart of a wood, the Druids sacrificed their captives, and in Gaul they set up an immense figure of basket-work in the shape of a man, in which a hundred human victims were at once burned alive. The Greek States, in the heroic age, offered human sacrifices, before their troops set forth on an expedition. A man was sacrificed every year by the Athenians; and this custom existed among the Romans even after it was forbidden by law, and scarcely ceased before the downfall of paganism. It existed amongst the Goths and the Arabians, and as practiced with peculiar atrocities by the Carthaginians. Among the northern tribes of Europe it prevailed until the advent of Christianity. The Mahattas often for the altar victim remarkable for their bloom and beauty. At the burial of Bongo and Ashantee princes, hundreds of their wives and attendants have been destroyed. The Peruvians, when they offered solemn prayers for their princes, slew children in great companies. But in Mexico, human sacrifice was carried to an awful extent. In the city of Mexico alone the early victims were estimated at twenty thousand; and the altars of slaughter arose in the other cities of the empire. Seventy thousand human beings are said to have perished at the dedication of one great temple. The skulls of such sufferers were not unfrequently used in building certain edifices. One of these, noticed by the companions of Cortez, and which consisted of a central tower and enclosing wall, formed wholly of skulls, is said to have contained at least one hundred and thirty-six thousand of these relics of pagan cruelty.

*Stretches over a block distance, the sacrificial victim was held fast by several priests, while one in a scarlet mantle, opened his breast with a knife, tore out the heart, held it towards the sun, and then threw it at the feet of the idol. Previous to the sacrifice the victim had been splendidly arrayed, and every luxury heaped upon him. In Mexico, as often elsewhere, the sacrifice was associated with cannibalism.*

**GOOD MANNERS.**—If having a hat on one's head has saved the cranium from many a hard thump, there cannot be a doubt that taking off one's hat at the proper times and places has spared the owner a great many more. Good manners are to the intercourse of human life what oil is to machinery—lubricating the course of social affairs, and making them move smoothly and pleasantly. The influence of little acts of civility, and words of kindness, is more potent in making the world happier than it is easy to estimate. It is a nice question whether mere politeness may not often have more to do with promoting the happiness of its recipients than even the best morality, without it. It is the efficient key to all persons and places. It is acceptable to the highest, and gratifying to the lowest. It is not only one of the most valuable talents, but one of the least expensive, and may be commanded for a little care and cost by all who desire its possession. In short, it is the finest of "the fine arts," (though not commonly ranked among them,) and is far more worthy of culture than drawing, music, or poetry. That it should be the most neglected of all of them is a special wonder.—*Boston Post.*

**THE HUMAN BODY.**—A man of a hundred pounds weight has generally four pounds of brain. There is no other animal that has as much. An ox of from eight to nine hundred pounds weight has but one pound. We count in the human body two hundred and forty-nine bones, to wit: fourteen in the brain, forty-six in the other parts of the head and neck, sixty-seven in the trunk, sixty-two in the arms and hands, and sixty in the legs and feet. The bones of the human body make up the third part of its whole weight. A full grown man has from twenty to twenty-five pounds of blood, which passes from eighteen to twenty times through the heart in one hour.

In the small city of Cashel in 1841, the population was 7036; now 4780; Limerick in 1841 48,393; now in round numbers 44,000; in one of the Baronies of Queen's counties, Shemeshanagh, the population has diminished from 17,014 to 11,500; in Corlinsford, county of Louth, the decrease has been from 1110 to 877. The parish of Annadown, Galway, in 1841 had a population of 7108; in 1851 it is reduced to 363, or very nearly one half.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## BY THE MAES.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Chagres, by the way of San Juan de Nicaragua, with 250 passengers, and dates from San Francisco on the 1st June,—two weeks later than our previous advices.

There is little of interest in the California news. The following summary of events from the *Alta* of May 31st presents the condition of affairs at the last date:

"Our city is built up again! In our last issue for the States, we are told of its destruction—now, of its resurrection. Some plants take root and sprout upward in such a hurry that they bring the old shell of the germ whence they sprung upon the uprooting stalk, the bulb husk still clinging to it. So it is of our city. She has sprung up from her ruins literally with ashes upon her head, standing upon embers. We have streets again, blocks again, houses, stores, business, excitement, bustle, progress, prosperity. Three fourths of the streets are lined again with habitations, although not four weeks have elapsed since the fire."

So, too, it is of Stockton. Accounts from there are very encouraging. Her people had not been disheartened by their great calamity, but had progressed quite rapidly. Three fourths of the streets are lined again with habitations, although not four weeks have elapsed since the fire." The experiment was not as anticipated, in raising prices, on account of the great quantities of goods on ship-board, and large cargoes which have arrive since.

The Whig and Democratic parties have each made their nominations, and the contest for State officers and Congress is now fully opened. The Whig nominations were made with much unanimity, and probably the Democrats will give quite as undivided a support to their nominees.

Very encouraging reports come in from the various mining regions, and the amount of dues shipped home shows that our mines have not given out, nor run short, notwithstanding the dry winter.

Rumors of Indian difficulties and skirmishing in the northern part of the State are rare. The despised Indians have proved themselves not lacking in courage, and it is to be deeply regretted that a few individuals have had the power and want of principle which has made a war with these wretched creatures quite probable. There never has existed in the nature of the case, any necessity for such a deplorable condition of things.

The prospects of Agriculture are very good, much better than was at one time anticipated. The late rains have materially increased the probabilities of good crops. This employment of a portion of our citizens is certain to be an increasing and profitable one.

The Indian Commissioners have met with excellent success in their efforts to pacify the Indians, and only need the sustaining arm of Government at home, with reasonable appropriations, to render the State and nation a most excellent service.

The first execution under the laws of this State, took place in Stockton on Thursday last. It was for murder. Crime has been considerably checked of late, and there is some hope for a better state of things in the future.

All accounts in the newspapers are now dull, and that goods are selling at exceedingly low prices.

**THE CUSTOM HOUSE.**—The new Custom House at the corner of Washington and Kearney streets, was to be opened and ready for business on the 31st. Upon the occasion of the removal of the public funds from the Treasury to the new building, the Collector engaged the services of a military company and a corps of marines to guard the public funds.

The people of San Francisco have organized an independent volunteer police, for the protection of life and property. It is composed of many of the first citizens of the place.

**LYNCING.**—A horse thief by the name of Ganson was tried by the people of Nevada on the 20th inst and ordered to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, which were administered by a person chosen by Ganson himself.

**DIGGING Diggers.**—We learn that a party of about one hundred and fifty Indians have been collected on a little stream South of the immigrant road, about four or five miles beyond the Mormon Tavern, and twenty this side of Placerville, where they have been digging gold all winter.

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Plan of Awards.**—Mr. Greeley, who is himself appointed chairman of one of the awarding juries at the World's Fair, thus describes the measures to be taken in deciding upon premiums. We copy from the Tribune.

The juries were fully organized yesterday and to-day, and have generally entered upon their labors. These will require a pretty thorough devotion of their time for the next three weeks—some more and others less, according to the nature and extent of their several departments or classes; but I think few will be able to conclude their labors short of that term.—Having consented to serve on one of them, I shall be detained here longer than I intended to be when I arrived. No awards are to be considered final until confirmed by the appropriate group or section of juries, and nothing made public until the council of presidents shall see fit. It has been settled that the largest medal shall be given very sparingly and on the award of the council of presidents based on a recommendation from the appropriate juries and groups of juries. The second or prize medal is to be awarded by the juries absolutely, and will be dispensed much more liberally. The third, or "memorial," is to be awarded by the executive committee of the Royal Commission, and is to be dispensed with still greater liberality. In this manner, all idea of first, second and third class medals for so many grades of excellence in a particular manufacture or product, is to be so far as possible, avoided.

**SPAIN.**—A letter of the 10th inst., gives an account of an important discussion in the Spanish Senate on the affairs of Portugal. In answer to a question from M. Oliver, the Marquis de Miraflores stated that a case for intervention in Portugal might arise, namely, should the Constitutional throne of the Queen of Portugal be in danger; but he frankly declared that, at present, the Spanish Government recognized no such danger. The Spanish Government was acting in accord with the other powers closely allied with Portugal, and identical instructions had been sent to the Spanish and English envoys at Lisbon.—The Minister of Marine had ordered a naval division to be equipped in all haste at Cadiz, to be composed of the ship of the line *Sobrano*, the corvette *Colan*, and the brig *Patriota*. This squadron is to proceed to the Tagus, and to remain in observation on that station.

WHY is dancing like new milk? because it strengthens the calves.

**IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.**—The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 1st of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia, or some other country. The *Indianapolis Journal* says that among this class are to be found gentlemen of character and intelligence, who are determined to seek new homes in a country where they will be regarded as equals in every relation of life.

**PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—This discovery is attracting at present very general attention, and those who have seen its operation claim for it benefits not exceeded by those resulting from the invention of the magnetic telegraph, or the cotton gin. A correspondent of the *Transcript*, G. Q. Colton, writing from New York, who has made some practical experiments with the "Annihilator," says:

"I went with the gentleman to the open lots in the upper part of the city, taking with me one of the hand machines. Here we purchased a lard barrel, with one head cut—the staves well soaked with grease. We filled the barrel half full of dry pine shavings and sticks, and poured over the whole a pint of spirits of turpentine. This we set fire to, the wind blowing briskly at the time. After it had burned—say ten or fifteen minutes—so as to become a living coal, and flame inside, I took the "Annihilator," gave it a rap upon the top with my fist (thereby breaking the vial containing the sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash, and igniting the whole mass of chemicals), when instantly an immense volume of white vapor rushed out of the aperture in the cover. This I turned upon the flames, and in less than four seconds, every vestige of flame and fire was extinguished."

The experiment was perfectly successful. The vapor continued to pour out of the machine for two minutes. I noticed wherever the vapor touched, it left a moisture like dew.

Suppose a merchant having a large store, many stories high, wished to leave it without an occupant or watchman at night. He could place one of these Annihilators in a corner of each story, with a weight placed above it, and suspended by a lead wire, the wire extending up to the ceiling and entirely around the room. Should a fire occur, this lead wire would easily melt, letting the weight fall upon the Annihilator; when ignition would take place, the vapor rush out and perform its work, while the merchant slept soundly in his bed!"

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We think that the spark lit by Mrs. Bloomer, &c., of the Lily, has been fanned into altogether too much of a flame, and that it is time some check is put to this child's play and adoption of childish acts and pastimes by women who have heretofore destry worn the dress must become to them—a dress held sacred for ages, and might have still remained undisturbed were it not for the spirit of imitation now abroad.

With others, we have laughed at the new fangled, & so long as a few were disposed to make themselves a laughing stock for the community, we were willing to enjoy the sport at their expense; but now as the poison is spreading its baneful influence and shard of efforts are made by both sexes to tame it with the infection, it is time to look seriously on it, and to council those who are on the point of putting out of, or rather, curtailing their habiliments; I pause are they committ themselves to a fashion which will prove as short-lived as it is ridiculous.

It is now common for the Journals to make some mention of the proposed change. Some announce hat a number in this or that community have had the hardihood to do the garb which is neither male nor female, and some go so far as to offer illustrations, recommending the half-and-half fashions or signifying that if the Ladies want to wear the what-do-you-call-them—a privilege it is said they sometimes assume in private—there is no earthly reason why they should not. Certainly not, if they are satisfied; but we think it exacting too much to expect the serious and well meaning portion of society to countenance the measure.

The very act of looking favorably on such a garb, implies, to our mind, that a Lady has already lost a portion of that modesty which the world looks upon as one of her greatest charms; and to openly violate laws which for centuries no man has dared to make with, speaks of recklessness and boldness of character incompatible with the gentleness and timidity of her sex. It is her nature to shun notoriety and to confine herself to usages and customs which time and the approbation of the world have consecrated to her, but the reformer hoots at her graceful flowing skirts, and will not be satisfied until he sees them docked at least half their prescribed length.

We are prepared to see the work go bravely on for a time, and during the summer expect to have repeated opportunities of inspecting the Bloomer or Camilla costume, worn by brazen faced women who will visit Newport for the sake of notoriety and to mingle in the largest possible crowd. The sight will prove enough for us, and we trust it may have a tendency to check up for our fair girls who have a mind to assume this outlandish rig.

#### OUR BOOK TABLE.

MANY of the following works have been on our table for some weeks, but want of room has prevented us from filling them till this time.

*Bulletin of the American Art-Union.*—The June number of this desirable work is received, read and placed on file. It is embellished with one mezzotint and a variety of wood cuts. That from Du-mond's picture of Kanter-skil Clowsh, is exceedingly beautiful and strikingly correct. As we examine it we can almost fancy ourselves again leaping from the book to walk in the tiny land, and through the labyrinth of the surrounding forests. There is something enchanting in all the scenes of the Cuckoo Mountains, and the impression it makes, if forgotten amid the cares of the world, is easily aroused on gazing upon so faithful a transcript. The literary contents of this number will be found interesting and we see that a series of articles (with illustrations) on sketching from nature, are to be commenced in the July number, which will add yet more to the value of the work. Mr. Jacob Weaver is the Hon. Secy.

*London Quarterly Review*, for March, issued by J. Scott & Co., is received. The leading article—Poultry Literature—is most opportune; for the mania for raising and breeding fowls of every strange name and form still rages, and the sight of a dessication on their treatment will cause the Dorkings and the other China breeds to rise yet higher in the estimation of their fanciers. Miss Cranmer's *Woman in France*—a very good compilation, filled with lively sketches of many extraordinary individuals. Julius Caesar—a history of the Roman Empire prior to the point at which Gibbons takes up his east and splendid theme. The Republic in the King's *Chances*—the revolutions of 1830 and 48 furnish the subject of this article. Sanitary Consolidation, Lives of Calvin, &c. &c. Tilley is the agent.

*Blackwood's* for June contains—*Elysium Shakespear and Schiller*—*Vestiges of the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*—*Vision of Polyphemus*.—My Novel, part X.—Our Commercial and Manufacturing prosperity.—Leonard Scott & Co.—would appreciate any addition to the list, and as the subscription is low, very low for the value received, we hope that under the new postage the number issued will be still larger.

*International Magazine*.—The July, and closing number of volume III, is received. It contains a great variety of valuable matter, and is tastefully embellished with highly finished wood cuts. For light reading the International has no superior and we now have the promise of a great variety of choice articles. Charles Dickens has furnished a new novel to be commenced in the Autumn, and other equally popular authors lend their talents to enhance the value of the Magazine. Hammatt, agent.

We have received the three last numbers of *Littel's Living Age*, all of which are worthy of notice. Enough has already been done to induce the public to subscribe to this work; but the publishers, anxious to have it more widely known, will send every man to whom they may possess it, free of postage; so as to make the same available to all.

*Mrs. Whittlesey's Magazine for Mothers and Daughters*—easily edited, low priced—only one dollar a year—well printed and every way worthy of a general support.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—A R R I V E D —

MONDAY, June 30.—Brig R. B. Lawton, Gardner & Cabell, Cardiff, Melville, &c. do. Sdir R. P. Morris, M. W. H. Howes, & Philadelphia with co to Perry, M. W. H. Howes, & Baltimore with flour to E. Harding, Taylor, & Co., George Street, S. C. for a market; McCloud, Ellis, fishing.

TUESDAY, July 1.—Sch Antelope, Wermouth, Pow for Phil; Yantic, Brightman, Albany for Fall River.

Sip Biensi, Durfee, do for N York; Proof Glass, Wheeler, F River, for N York.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.—E C Horton, Gandy, fm Phil.

Sip W Penn, Winslow, Warren for N Bedford.

THURSDAY, July 3.—Sch Sussex, Baker, Dennis for N York; Ornament, Christie, Fall River, for do. Shops Scranton, Coe, in Fall River; Wm Henry, Granite, N York for Portland; George, Cobleigh, Portsmouth, RI for N York.

M E M O R A N D A.

Alv at Liverpool 21st, ship Wm Sprague, Chase, for New York same day.

Sif fm Apalachicola 13th ult, ship Ohio, Phillips, for Liverpool same day.

A letter from Capt. Debbins, of ship Ann Alexander, from New Bedford, reports her off Payta, Mar 29, with 400 sp on board bound to P. for two men, and thence to Off Shores Grindal, Capt. D. says—I have seen whales only along side coming into the ocean and those were along side ship Triton, Fish, NB, which had taken 550 lbs in 45 days, off Guanica.

Touched at Tadzhum, March 25th, bark Platina, Leo oil unknown.

Arr at New York 29th ult, bark Martha Anna, Messer, 9 days from Havana.

Sif fm Bristol 27th, brig Henry Marshall, West, for Havana.

Arr at New York 28th, brig John Batch, Melville, 12 days fm Havana; Random, Burdick, from Cardenas, 7 days.

New York, 29th, sch Geo. Engs, Dor, fm Charleston SC.

Arr at Boston 27th, sch A. C. Totten, Curtis, from Apalachicola.

KNOX & KELLOGG, manufacturers of blank books—see advertisement.

The Literary Echo—a spirited little paper, published at Westerly—comes to us enlarged and improved.

#### Meteorological Diary for May, 1851.

MAY.	Therm.	Wind.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.	
			Cloudy	Rain
1	53	36	42	NW
2	53	44	44	NW SW
3	53	58	42	NW SW
4	53	44	42	NW SW
5	53	44	40	NW SW
6	57	50	44	NW SW
7	58	56	45	NW SW
8	57	56	45	NW SW
9	60	52	52	NW SW
10	64	66	56	SE
11	45	54	48	SE
12	46	56	50	SE
13	50	66	55	SW NW
14	50	66	58	SW NW
15	46	56	52	SE SW
16	50	66	54	SE SW
17	50	66	58	SE SW
18	50	66	58	SE SW
19	50	66	54	SE SW
20	57	62	52	SW NW
21	52	62	52	SW NW
22	52	62	50	SW NW
23	58	74	52	SW NW
24	46	70	54	SE
25	50	64	55	SW NW
26	50	64	54	SW NW
27	50	66	58	SW NW
28	52	62	54	SW NW
29	50	66	58	SW NW
30	44	52	47	SW NW
31	47	54	54	SW NW
32	50	64	54	SW NW
33	50	64	54	SW NW
34	50	64	54	SW NW
35	50	64	54	SW NW
36	50	64	54	SW NW
37	50	64	54	SW NW
38	50	64	54	SW NW
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42	50	64	54	SW NW
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104	50	64	54	SW NW
105	50	64	54	SW NW
106	50	64	54	SW NW
107	50	64	54	SW NW
108	50	64	54	SW NW
109	50	64	54	SW NW
110	50	64	54	SW NW
111	50	64	54	SW NW

**BY AUTHORITY.**

**AN ORDINANCE** establishing the limits of the compact part of the Town of Newport.

By virtue of authority vested in the Town Council of the Town of Newport, in and by an act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at January Session, A. D. 1851. It is ordained by the Town Council of the town of Newport as follows, viz.: That hereafter the limits of the compact part of said town shall be deemed and taken to be those hereinbefore described—that is to say:

Beginning at the Southerly end of Washington street, thence Northerly along the side of said street; thence Eastward along the North side of said Pine street; thence Eastward along the South side of said Pine street to Third street; thence Southerly along the Easterly side of said Walnut street; thence Eastward along the North side of said Walnut street to Farewell street; thence Eastward along the North side of said Walnut street; thence Eastward along the North side of said Warren street to Spruce street; thence Eastward along Spruce street to the Thame street; thence Easterly along the North side of said Tanner street to Equality tree, or the intersection of Tanner and Broad street; thence South Easterly along the Easterly side of said Broad street to Mann Avenue; thence Easterly along the North side of said Main Avenue to Kay street; thence Northerly along the Westerly side of said Kay street to its termination; thence by a straight line Eastward to the intersection of Bush, Vista street and the Beach road; thence Westerly along the North side of said Beach road to a street running Southerly from said Beach road, West of Job & Joseph Tew's rope walk; thence Southerly along the Easterly side of said street to the Southerly end thereof;—thence Westerly to Bellevue street; thence Southerly along the Easterly side of said Bellevue street to Dixon's lane; thence Easterly along the North side of said Dixon's lane to Clay street; thence South Easterly along the Easterly side of said Clay street to Newgate Street, so called; thence Westerly along the Southerly side of said Narragansett Avenue to Thames street; thence Westerly in the same direction to the salt water; thence Northerly along the salt water to the place of beginning, as delineated on a map of the town of Newport published by M. Driggs, 1851.

With the addition of twenty-five rods around the same every direction beyond the said defined bounds, including the whole head of the Long Wharf.

It was voted that this ordinance go into full effect immediately after the same is published, By order of the Town Council of the town of Newport. B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, June 12, 1851.

June 21, 1851.—3.

**DOGS.**

The Public are hereby notified that the town ordinance, requiring Dogs to be licensed and nuzzled, is in full operation and will be enforced. The owners of Dogs, therefore, will do well to renew their licences, and cause them to be effectively muzzled, according to said ordinance.

ROBERT SEATLE,

Town Complainant.

Newport June 21st, 1851.

**DR. WILLIAM CLARK'S****ANTI-SCROFULA PANACEA!**

A sure and thorough BLOOD PURIFIER, completely eradication all morbid matter from the system. The only way to get well and keep well is to purify the blood and equalize the circulation. The Panacea does it. Every family should have it. It is a safe, pleasant, renovating and invigorating medicine, and peculiarly adapted to cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Mercurial Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Palpitation, Convulsions, Liver Complaints, Pulmonary Affections, Spitting Blood, Shagg'd Circulation, Herbs of every description, and all other diseases caused by an impure Blood.

See certificates and recommendations in circulars, to be had of Agents.

Read the following certificates of Wm. Loyd Garrison, Esq.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1851.

Dr. Clark—Dear Sir.—Last year suffering much trouble from a sore throat, and in great bodily distress, I was induced to test the efficacy of your Anti-Scrofula Panacea. Its remunerating effect upon my system was very soon apparent in my restoration to a state of health much better than I had enjoyed for several years previous, I gained in flesh several pounds beyond the highest point I had ever attained before, and was much improved in every respect, being enabled to go through an unusual amount of mental labor and public lecturing without difficulty. I am now half a dozen years better. Your Panacea is very pleasant to taste, and permeates through the system in a very quickening manner. I have repeatedly recommended it in my paper, and among my friends and acquaintances, as unquestionably remedial or alleviative in the various complaints for which it is prescribed, and have known of its salutary effects in several cases of scrofula, salt rheum, &c. I sincerely give you this certificate, (the first I have ever given any medical preparation,) being desirous that the merits of your Panacea may be known extensively, and its sale widely extended.

Yours, respectfully,

W.M. LOYD GARRISON.

Sold by agents throughout the country.

MANUFACTORY AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 382 Washington Street, Liberty Tree Block,

Opposite Boylston Street.

Sold in this town by R. H. Hazard, & Co., Boston, June 14, 1851.—1.

**NOTICE.**

BELIEVING the custom, now general in our B Drug Stores, of retailing fancy Articles on the sabbath, to be in direct violation of Divine Law, and seeing no reason why we, as apothecaries, should continue a custom which is not granted to other members of the business community, and which should be given to none,—We have decided, although we are aware not without very considerable pecuniary loss, to cease the sale of Confectionery, Soda Water, Fancy Goods, Cigars, &c. &c. on the Sabbath, and to confine ourselves to dispensing medicines of all kinds, and to the preparation of Physician's Prescriptions. We shall have constantly on hand a full assortment of Fancy Goods, &c. &c. of the richest and most desirable styles, with which we shall be happy to furnish our customers, during the six days in which we are to do "all that we have to do."—Our customers may be assured that they will receive every attention from R. H. Hazard, & Co., who will be in attendance EVERY SABBATH, as heretofore at Apothecaries Hall.

June 21.

R. H. HAZARD & CO.

Court of Probate, Middletown, June 16, 1851.

THE Executor's 11th account on the estate of George Irish, Esq. deceased, was presented for examination and allowance. It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held on the Town House in Middletown on the 3d Monday of July next at 1 o'clock P.M., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested in the examination and all fees of said account to appear at said time and place and be heard.

& truly copy—witness—

JOSHUA COGGESHALL,

Probate Clerk.

Furnished House To Let.

THE elegantly furnished house, situated on Washington Square, and facing the Mall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town, and the former residence of Levi H. Gale, Esq., of New Orleans, will be let furnished, for the season. For particulars, enquire at the store of D. J. & N. H. GOULD, No. 70, Thames street, Newport, June 14.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS for "Permit" to enter the Public School must be made to Mr. AUGUSTUS BISHOP, at Miss Pitman's school room, a Marthor's st., on Saturday mornings between the hours of 8 and 10. No permits will be given at any other time. By order of the Com.

June 14.

A. H. DUMONT, President.

Barn to Let.

A LARGE BARN with two lofts in good repair, apply to

H. SESSIONS.

**REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.****MORE LIGHT.****OF NO HUMBUG.****PHILIP RIDER,****DEALER IN FOULKE'S BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND****PINE OIL,****and manufacturer of double distilled****SAFETY CAMPHENENE,****AND AGENT FOR THE****BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,****Where lamps of every description are supplied and noticed.****171 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.****Campagne Hanging Lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent lighting cans, Chimneys, Wickings, Lamp repairs, THE LADIES' DELIGHT,****CATSUIT OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY,****PRICES REDUCED.****THE cost of Patent Oil, Patent Building Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been reduced, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an invaluable treasure to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believed the old adage that, the nimble siphon better than the slow siphon, the subscriber has been reduced to reduce the price so as nothing will be given to the subscriber but the best oil for every family. Wherever we again say you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.****N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, supply with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.****PHILIP RIDER,****March 1, 1851.—171 THAMES ST., NEWPORT,****MUTUAL BENEFIT****LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.****THE****soundness****of this Company and the extent****of its business may be inferred from the following statistics, sworn to by the Directors, on the twentieth day of January, 1851, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to the Revised Statutes.****Whole amount of Premiums received,****\$1,821,678.43****Amount of interest,****134,101.85****Received in cash****\$1,234,329.89****Notes****700,790.14****Due on Policies in course of transmission,****11,655.26****INVESTMENTS****Bonds and Mortgages,****of the City of Newark, N. J.,****" Brooklyn, N. J.,****50,000.00****Real Estate,****Loans on Scrip,****Cash on hand,****41,293.32****Premium Notes,****633,061.61****Due from Agents and on premiums,****11,655.26****Amount now held by the Company****for the payment of losses which****may occur, and Due on Premiums****\$1,192,441.66****Grand Total in our risk****\$10,000****of the latest styles and shades of****BROAD-CLOTHES,****CASSIMERES,****CASHMERE'S,****DOE-SKINS TWEDS,****SATTINETES, &c.,****which they offer at very low prices. Also,****Ready Made Clothing,****AND FURNISHING GOODS,****and other articles usually found at such an establishment.****W. KIDDER'S****WORLD RENOWNED****CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA****CORDIAL.****THIS****Cordial****has long been known as the****great Remedy for the CHOLERA, common****CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY,****and every form of DIARRHOEA.****So****sure is it, that scarce a case need be lost if rightly treated with this medicine. It is****lost if righted with this medicine. It is</**